

Cat. of Animals 1883, p. 41), produced a young one on the 23rd March, 1884. It was a female, and of a brown colour like the mother. This specimen is now adult in the Society's collection, and has been placed in company with another male.

The same old female produced a second young one of the male sex on the 3rd April, 1885, which was black when born like the male parent.

Of the old female and this second young one, I now exhibit a sketch by Mr. Kenlemans showing the curious way in which the young Lemur is carried by the mother. As will be observed, it lies nearly transversely across the belly of its mother, and passing its long tail round her back and so on to its own neck, uses it as a prehensile organ to hold on by.

On referring to Schlegel and Pollen's 'Fauna of Madagascar' it will be seen that they have figured the White-whiskered Lemur (plate i.) with its black young one and recognized the distinction in colour of the sexes throughout all ages. But so far as we can tell from observations made on these animals in captivity, the position which they have assigned to the young Lemur on the back of its mother is erroneous.

## 6. On a Female Chimpanzee now living in the Society's Gardens. By A. D. BARTLETT, Superintendent of the Society's Gardens.

[Received June 15, 1885.]

(Plate XLI.)

Having paid considerable attention to the Anthropoid Apes, and from the opportunities I have had of seeing a very large number of living and dead specimens, not only in England but at the different Zoological Gardens, Menageries, and Museums, I have arrived at the conclusion that my acquaintance with them is sufficient to enable me to offer a few remarks upon an example now living in the Society's Gardens. This animal was purchased in Liverpool, Oct. 24, 1883, together with an adult male of the well-known Chimpanzee. When received she was quite immature, not having shed any of her sucking-teeth. At that time, however, she exhibited many well-marked characters, differing much from the well-known Common Chimpanzee; and as she advances towards the adult condition these differences are becoming more fully developed, and thus render a description of them less difficult.

In the first place I may remark the colour of the face, hands, and feet in the Chimpanzee are *white or pale flesh-colour*; the same parts of the animal under consideration are *black or brownish black*. Another well-marked difference is to be observed in the hair upon the head and face. In the Chimpanzee the hair on the top of the head, and passing down from the centre (where it divides) to the sides of the

face or cheeks, is tolerably long and full, forming what may be considered rather bushy whiskers ; whereas the figure before you (Plate XLI.) clearly shows the front, top, and sides of the head and face to be nearly naked, having only a few short hairs on the head, quite destitute of any signs of the parting so very conspicuous in the Chimpanzee. Another striking difference may be noticed in the size and form of the head and ears. Out of the number of Chimpanzees I have seen and examined, both old and young, none have possessed the large flat ears so conspicuous in this individual. The form of the head, the expression of the face, the expanded nostrils, the thicker lips, especially the lower lip, together with the more elevated skull, cannot fail to distinguish this animal from the Chimpanzee. There are other external characters that I pass over, as they require to be described anatomically. Again the habits of this animal differ entirely from those of the well-known or Common Chimpanzee. She has always shown a disposition to live upon animal food. Soon after her arrival, I found she would kill and eat small birds, seizing them by the neck, she would bite off the head and eat the bird—skin, feathers, and all ; for some months she killed and ate a small pigeon every night. After a time we supplied her with cooked mutton and beef-tea ; upon this food she has done well. I have never found any ordinary Chimpanzee that would eat any kind of flesh.

Another singular habit was the producing pellets or “quids,” resembling the castings thrown up by Raptorial birds ; I have here a few of them, taken from her mouth. They are composed of feathers and other indigestible substances, that had been taken with her food. Moreover she is an expert rat-catcher, and has caught and killed many rats that had entered her cage during the night. Her intelligence is far above that of the ordinary Chimpanzee. With but little trouble she can be taught to do many things that require the exercise of considerable thought and understanding : she recognizes those who have made her acquaintance, and pays marked attention to men of colour, by uttering a loud cry of *bon, bun, bun*. She is never tired of romping and playing, and is generally in a good temper.

I have no doubt but that M. du Chaillu obtained specimens of this animal ; for I perfectly recollect seeing in his possession some damaged skins the heads of which were quite bald, that is destitute of hair ; but his statements were so vague that it was impossible to say to what species he attached the different names he used. I am therefore, I think, justified in regarding the animal in question as distinct from the well-known or Common Chimpanzee ; and as the term *Troglodytes calvus* implies a bald-headed animal it appears to me that the animal under consideration is fully entitled to its application.

Since writing the above I have examined the specimens in the British Museum obtained from M. du Chaillu, and, notwithstanding the shrivelled condition of the face and ears, I am perfectly satisfied of the identity of this specimen with the animal under consideration.

Another consideration is, however, forced upon me, with reference to this subject, and, to give an illustration, I may ask you for a

moment to call to mind a fable of the Monkey who had seen the world. Now, supposing the Monkey to have been a collector of animals, and in Europe to have obtained some *white people with red or fair hair*, and upon his arrival in Africa to have met with the Negroes *black as jet, with flat noses, thick lips, and black woolly heads*, I think he would have been justified in regarding them as a very well-marked and distinct species. We are, however, in a position better able to understand that *time, climate, food, and other circumstances* may so change the condition and appearance that the original type may be said to have disappeared altogether. I venture to say this change is now taking place, however slowly it may be. It is noticeable in America, and doubtless in a few generations (without fresh arrivals of Europeans) the descendants of Europeans are gradually developing the peculiarities of the original natives of that country.

In conclusion I feel it is necessary to offer a few words in defence of naming animals that are nearly allied and calling them by new names, in order to constitute them as species. This practice has of late received a check; and it appears to me a very reasonable and proper mode of treating the subject to consider a large number of the animals that exhibit a few trifling differences to be only local varieties of the same species. At the same time we must bear in mind that in order to do this we should seek for intermediate forms or individuals that may be regarded as uniting two extremely different creatures. In the present instance I have failed to find any animal showing this tendency to be intermediate between this animal and the well-known Chimpanzee.

7. Remarks on *Ovis nivicola*. By F. H. H. GUILLEMARD,  
M.A., M.D., F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Received June 16, 1885.]

The few notes I have on the habits and structural peculiarities of the Kamschatkan Wild Sheep, *Ovis nivicola*, Eschscholtz, a series of the skulls of which I have the honour of exhibiting, may possibly be of interest.

In the beginning of August 1882, Mr. Kettlewell's yacht 'Marchesa' arrived in Petropaulovsky, and shortly afterwards a small party, of which I was a member, started on an expedition through the centre of the peninsula, and, striking the great Kamschatka River near its source, descended it a distance of 450 miles to the sea. Our land journey led us through more or less mountainous country, and we had hoped to obtain information concerning Big-horn at Gunol, a little settlement of cross-bred Siberians and Kamschatdales, in the centre of the southern part of the peninsula. Near this place is a small range of low mountains, bare and rocky, about three or four thousand feet in height, the summits only of which were covered with snow. We were informed